SUDGE W. A. B TURNER

## PRIDAY, : : JANUARY 16, 1880.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND ITS RIVER. In October last a convention was held at Quincy, Illinois, to consider the subject of colored race would have been far better than improving the Mississippi river as a whole, it is; the former demands for northern from St. Paul to the mouth. Its members manufactures would have been renewed, were representative men, carefully selected and the whole country would now

the convention. They represented the mass | hood. In firm and earnest, simple and rational language, they present the claims they urge with con- the people. vincing force. The APPRAL has frequently called attention to the importance of a complete and permanent improvement of the lississippi; it has done so especially since the success of the jetties, in the able hands of Captain Eads, has given the necessary access to the sea, and we take great pleasure in tion by earnestly cailing upon the people of ing, as the tories of the revolution always obseconding the efforts of the Quincy conven-Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, within ulates, a national, complete and permanent ject of their reflections and their efforts. It to shame that they would care nothing for mprovement of the Mississippi river a subis a subject that deeply concerns them, their numerce and their prosperity. If the great valley of the Mississippi had been destitute of a navigable river along its length, it is lear that intelligent citizens everywhere would have acknowledged the necessity of constructing a railroad to facilitate its products reaching the seaboard. As the Quincy "Memorial" says: "All history proves that the greatest commercial advantages are reached by the establishment of trade routes nized. The termini of the Pacific railway yet the nation expended one hundred millions in putting east and west into communication. Mississippi valley railway under the circumbed and lay upon it the facilities taid down the road-bed and supplied the for its magnificent contributions to the water made the bars and shoals impassable, river there was the dearer alternative of the the competition of the Black Sea and other wheat growing rivalry, with railroad transportation to pay for? Down stream navigaance—give the power to reach the jetties

to quicken the forces of trade from Maine to

reciprocal rependance and humiliation on the part of the north and south were an indispensable pre-liminary to happier relations in the future. There are questions of fact in regard to which we may not hope to agree, and questions of principle about which we must agree to differ. Among the sensible people of both sections, however, the unprofitable-ness of strike begins to be appreciated. Not only is sectionalism not rampant, but—so far as our range of observation extends—the disposition to discourage sectionalism is stronger than at any period since the war. The questions appermost in the public

man in the south will heartily indorse the above extract. When the war closed the duced by their publication, Prof. V. Roki-Addicks committed suicide at Water Valley, Confederates submitted to the terms dictated | tansky, of Innsbruck, tried the remedy on | Mississippi, some days since.

by the conqueror. They yielded as brave man. The results of his trial were published men to the verdict of war; and giving their abroad about three months ago, but we hav paroles of honor to be thence forward faith- been unable to find a translation in any o ful citizens of a reunited common country, the British or American journals. We can they at once and cheerfully accepted the re- judge somewhat of their character, however, sults which freed the negro, repudiated the by the following extract from a letter written Confederate debt, and made the Union by Dr. Schuller, thirtieth September, 1879 indissoluble. It is true they did not ostracise their leaders, for the defeated soldier is not always less victorious than the conqueror. The Spartans at Thermopylæ deserve as much honor as the legions that trampled them down, and the Old Guard at Waterloo earned an honor which belongs neither to the conqueror nor to any other soldiery in all history. I was with feelings of relief that the people of the south, on being released from the horrors of war, betook themselves to their former

pursuits and strove to restore the country under its altered conditions. If they had been let alone, if they had been allowed local self-government, if the country had been Entered at the Postoffice at Memphu, Tenn. governed by magnanimous statesmanship the very honor and pride of character they had preserved and illustrated through the fiercest ordeals would have utilized and insured a knightly fulfillment of all the new duties; the entire south would soon have been a scene of peace, contentment, labor and vigorous enterprise; the condition of the

and appointed to the positions they filled at be united in a lowing brother-But when all was quiet and of the population of the Mississippi valley. hopeful, the policy of conciliution was sud-They have published a memorial to congress, | denly abandoned, and the white people of setting forth the reasons why the Mississippi the south were disfranchised and placed river should be made permanently naviga- under the rule of ignorance, w.ce, and stranble, and why the great work should be a gers. But the south is ready to forget these national work. A copy of the memorial lies wrongs, and to engage in the patriotic work before us, and we must do its authors the of obliterating sectional issues and sectional pastton to my that they have well performed batteds. We, too, want a "strong government." but we want it made strong because it is cemented together by the affections of

THE REPUBLATORS INDIGNANT. The politicians in Tennessee who oppose any compromise of the State debt or any provision for its immediate or remote payment object to being called repudiators. This epithet is as offensive to them as holy water is to his satanic majesty. This is not surprisjected to the name they had carned by their ignominious treachery to a noble cause. It would seem that men who care nothing for the priceless jewel of State honor are so lost the odium which attaches to repudiation. But there is something so abhorrent in the idea of repudiating an honest debt that no one seems willing to confess a crime so infamous. In Virginia, the repudiators in the legislature, while opposing any provision for the payment of any part of the State debt, deny that they are repudintors, and talk about State honor. In discussing such hypocrisy, the Richmond States says: "Some seem to think that in order to 're-

levy a tax for its payment or to make the forward talk, and "means business." necessary appropriation. In this way Virgreat valley with a navigable river, but a titled to interest as the corpon bonds, and provides that lists of the census in each river that requires improvement to adapt it yet the holders of these, who have trusted to county shall be exposed at the county court nearly always had a majority of readjusters who would have admitted the necessity of a Mississippi valley railway under the circum. Their portion of the debt has a filed with the secretary of state at the capital now invite the coupon bondholders. The invitation is simply one of 'Walk into my parlor,' but the fly has been there before. He has seen the spider weave his web, and running facilities-stand doubting, hear- | knows for what purpose it is woven, and in vain will the wily insect spread its net in the for than that the country shall employ labor presence of the intelligent fly. It is one thing and skill to remove obstructions that nature to promise, but quite another to perform, and has left, and which make it impossible for us has left, and which make it impossible for us to fully avail ourselves of her generous and been in the habit of keeping pace with, much spontaneous gift. The "memorial" well question in Virginia. The coupon-holders urges that the new life which has recently a question in Virginia. The coupon-holders throbbed within the ribs of commerce had will not surrender their bonds for a lower its principal source in the teeming abundance Y rate of interest unless they obtain equally as with which the valley of the Mississippi has good terms and as good security as they give

eplenished the ill-supplied graneries of up, and of that we all may rest assured. It portions of Europe. It has given the people in this respect. The people grain by millions and brought back gold by are only sovereign to deal justly, and have millions, and some hundreds of thousands are only sovereign to deal justly, and have expended upon it would be only a just return no power to work any wrong doing. The courts are the guardians of private as well country's resources. But the river has the sovereign and the subject, and in this as public rights, and stand ever between case we shall see that the sovereign-which is the people-will be as fully restrained from committing a wrong against the subject as the subject against the State. Repudiation | to the great bend, in Kansas, three hundred means not the refusal to pay the principal of and forty miles, to which point a short cona debt. That is there, and is 'good if never paid,' so long as it runs, for it is always a at M'Pherson, and another by the Missouri claim against the State. No; there is a much easier and simpler way than that. The principal is nothing. The interest is everything, and that may be repudiated at any from St. Paul down by an unobstructed river, and as has been done on the unfunded part. and no rival could put Mississippi valley pro-The only way to prevent this is by giving of the world, and as a consequence a flow of first and foremost of all things, for the intergold toward American coffers. It is not the

GOVERNOR LONG, of Massachusetts, favors | from St. Louis to Pueblo, and puts the Den-yer and Rio Grande mountain lines of Colowoman's suffrage, and says as much in his rado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah in con mangural, but thinks that the time has not California, and so to promote the prosperity yet come for a general extension of the franchise. He says that "so small a number of helps the Mississippi river it helps itself. A women voted at the elections for school trusfourishing agriculture secures a prosperous tees that he recommends the postponement of further legislation until the workings of capital. An unobstructed Mississippi insures the law as it now is shall convince the mass a flourishing agriculture, because it brings of people that it will be right and advancheap transportation. The Mississippi valley tageous to throw open the doors still wider.

we beg to assure our highly esteemed cotemporary, the New York Bulletin, that it is
in error in the above statement. We have
done a great deal of serviceable sanitary
work; we have been anything but languid
about it, as our agitations and discussions
have proven; we have not been, nor will we
be indifferent to our needs and necessities, as
our adoption and unitiation to-day of the
Waring system of sewerage proves. When
the first of June comes round, we hope to be
the first of June comes round, we hope to be
able to point to a great work done. Then
the Bulletis can speak.

Bank a resourt of patient investigation and
experiment Prof. Max Schuller, of Griefswald, has discovered that consumption is a
contagious disease; that it is not inheritable;
that only a tendency to it is inherited, and
of that it may be cured by the use of the
way a first caused by a cinder from property destroyed
by a first caused by a cinder from good the first of business and discovered that it may be cured by the use of the

Morrow in pursuit. To-day the governor of
Chaithanhau telegraphs that about one hout one have gone
for in the above statement. We have
contagious disease; that it is not inheritable;
that it may be cured by the use of the

Morrow in pursuit. To-day the governor of
Chaithanhau telegraphs that about one hout one of filled with exemled the duties of every public office he filled with exemthe discharged that duties of extended the duties of every public office he filled with exemled the duties of every public office he filled with exemthe discharged in the discharged the duties of extended the duties of every public office he filled with exemthe discharged in the line in the interest in the interest in the integrity of an honest man, the moderation of a private relations was universally loved and respected.

The committing great depredations.

Heavy Shipments of Grain from St.

Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, January 14.—The towboat Iron
the possessed a large amount of the wismorning for New Orleans with ab

alism that may occur. But this may be said in advances: If the south will take care of its fire-caters, the north will know how to deal with its extremists wald, has discovered that consumption is a contagious disease; that it is not inheritable; that only a tendency to it is inherited, and out of sight forever. With the exception of that it may be cured by the use of the barroate of soda. De Schuller's experiment Prof. Max Schuller, of GriefsTorionto, January 15.—The Canada Central railroad was condemned to pay Peter M'Laren, a lumber merchant of Carlton Place, one hundred thousand dollars damages for lumber and other property destroyed by a fire caused by a cinder from one of their Bob Toombs and the Okolona States, every benzoate of soda. Dr. Schuller's experiments locomotives. man in the south will heartily indorse the were confined to the lower animals; but, in-

"It was these observations (Dr. Schuller's "that induced Prof. V. Rokitansky to try "the remedy, the benzoate of soda, on man. 'I rejoice that he has succeeded in obtaining the same results in man that I obtained in the lower animals, but I may remark that we have already made the same observations upon man here."

The New York Sun makes this point for us: "It was not in New Orleans, or Mem-"tranquil steady going Hartford, the city of insurance palaces and stump-tailed churches, that a more or less aggrieved husband, on Saturday blazed away with his intitle revolver at the ramily doctor. The family doctor promptly pulled out anphis, or Little Rock, or Louisville, but in

not easily avoided or remedied, both to employers and employed."

maintained for the benefit of monopolists as country no equivalent in taxes or otherwise.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which very earnest in its opposition to Grant,

SENATOR HARRIS proposes two amend third of her debt during the past ten years. | ments to the census bill that it is hoped will The 'peeler and old bonds are as much en- pass both houses of congress. One of them been ignored, and therefore repudiated, and of each State. The adoption of these amendthis is the fate to which they would ments will insure accuracy and secure the government against loss by fire or otherwise at Washington

> THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat looks forward with misgivings to the count of 1880. "Already," it says, "we find that the party in nower has advised revolution resistance resort to such extreme measures to determine the situation in a single State, which in the final result is so insignificant, what will they not resort to in determining the national question?" There is the force of truth in this. and it will be well to bear it in mind.

> A NEW RAILWAY SCHEME and St. Louis Railway to be Built by Stock Subscriptions.

New York, January 15 .- A new railroad project was launched here to-day—the Pueblo and St. Louis railread—to be built from cord. Pueblo, Colorado, down the Arkansas valle pected to be reached by the latter company during the coming summer. The portion of the line in Colorado, one hundred and fifty miles, it is understood, will be built by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad company, and the cost of the line is estimated at ten thousand dollars per mile. A peculiar feature is that it is contemplated to build the road by an issue of stock, without bonds. The primary object of the line is to supply the ments, in the treeless valley of the Arkanest on the debt, at the amount and rate fixed | the Rocky mountains, and the counter devalley of the Mississippi alone that will be by the constitution or by the terms of the benefited by making the advantages offered by its river completely and at all times avail-

nection, by a water grade across the plains, with the Missouri Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Oregon Politics.

PORTLAND, January 15.—General Joe Lane, Colonel W. H. Effinger, Judge E. C. Bradshaw and two other prominent Democrats are preparing an address to the Democracy of Oregon relative to their duty in the coming

THE ELECTORAL COUNT

Campaign-Interesting Reminiscences of 1876-The Recent Visit of Senators Bayard and Lamar to Mr. Tilden at New York.

Lamar," said Bayard, "What do you Extract from Tilden's Conversation?" "Nothing," was the Prompt Reply-Hewitt and Field.

whise, or Little Rock, or Louisville, but in tranqui steady going Hartford, the city of insurance palaces and stump-tailed of insurance palaces and stump-tailed of insurance palaces and stump-tailed of the items of political gossip which is churches, that a more or less aggrieved inhaband, on Saturday blazed away mish his mishing to a convention. It may be noted to the items of political gossip which is churches, that a more or less aggrieved which and in the producting the family doctor. The family doctor promptly pulled out an at the more or less aggrieved husband. "Then the prosecuting attorney talked things over with the combatants, after their wounds had been patched up and their ways no necessity for troubling the courts with the sfair. The southern newspapers in with the sfair is not the southern newspapers, it will enjoy reprinting this incident of life in the holocode, lawless New England."

A word to the wise comes from the Children of the court will enjoy reprinting this incident of life in mish holocode, lawless newspapers, it will enjoy reprinting this incident of life in mish that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result." The editor reasons that they are "clearly rashing to a most calamitous result. Washington correspondent of the Baltiall reasonable cause, and that this falling ward at Mr. Tilden's own house. Their discussion of the situation lasted for hours, and Mr. Bayard left Mr. Tilden's house after midnight. The next morning, in company with Senator Lamar, who had in the meantime arrived in New York, he again called

people who feel that they are thus taxed to versation Mr. Tilden invariably concluded support gigantic monopolies that give the with the idea that in any event he could be elected by the house of representatives. From the fact that the electoral votes were in the possession of the president of the senate; that the senate was Republican; that the counting of the vote could just as well take place in

by the two committees in joint session. Mr. Hewitt was at that time the close personal friend of Mr. Tilden; he had been made chairman of the National Democratic comin daily intercourse with Mr. Tilden, and it was understood everywhere by every one that Mr. Hewitt represented Mr. Tilden in sent to the house as the special representa-tive of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Field was in daily nsultation also with prominent Democrats f the two houses, and was cognizant of very step that was taken. Can any one be-seve that with the relations subsisting beween Mr. Tilden and these two gentlemen. Then when the bill came up for action in the senate, Mr. Kernan, also one of the closest triends of Mr. Tilden, warmly supported it, as did Mr. Barnum, another special friend.

the did not know everything that they knew? Then when the bill came up for action in the senate, Mr. Kernan, also one of the closest triends of Mr. Tilden, warmly supported it, as did Mr. Barnum, another special friend. So aaxious was one of the senators who was on the committee that framed the bill to feel on the committee that framed the bill to feel assured that it met Mr. Tilden's approbation, that before recording his vote he went to Mr. Field, who was then present in the senate chamber, and asked him if it was all right? "The very thing to do," was Mr. Field's re-sponse. When the bill came up in the house ntatives, the support given to it by

IN MEMORY

Of Judges J. E. R. Ray, W. A. B. Turner and John D. Adams, and Messrs. Sam R. Gammon, George E. Taylor and Mark

Died in 1879, during the Yellow-Fever Epidemic, Resolutions of Regret are Presented to the Courts.

for the purpose of receiving the reports of JUDGE J. E. R. RAY.

General Gordon, chairman of the commit tee on resolutions, reported as to the late Judge J. E. R. Ray, as follows:

Hon. J. E. R. Ray was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, April 11, 1823, and at an early age removed with his parents to Henry county. Tennessee, where he was reared and educated, and where he studied and prepared himself for the bar. When admitted to the practice of the law, he located in Dresden, Weakley county, and for some years devoted himself exclusively to his profession. In 1849 he was elected to represent that county in the State legislature, and was re-elected to the same office in 1851. After the expiration of his second term in the legislature, he removed to the city of Memphis, and formed a law partners\* p with Isham 6. Haree on resolutions, reported as to the late a nourishing agriculture, because it brings cheap transportation. The Mississippi valley has this year produced more than one-half as much wheat as all Europe together, and to this wheat add the corn, cattle, and pork, and to all that add the four millions of cotton bales, the product of its rich soil, and say whether the people of the Mississippi valley have not a right to call upon the national authority to make the Mississippi valley in all seasons for all vessels trafficing on its waters?

A PLEA FOR CONCILIATION.

The New York Times us, perhaps, the ablest Republican and scorns at party organishp. The editors would receive no office in the gift of the President, and, independent in the gift of the President, and, independent of the province of the maintain and the continuous politicians and scorns at party organishp. The editors would receive no office in the gift of the President, and, independent of the province of the maintain and the continuous period of the province of the province

who knew him.

Wheneas, Then by the disposition of divine powers our friend and brother. Hon. J. E. R. Ray, has ceased to live; and, whereas, by his uniform affability of manner, generosity of heart and magnanimity of nature, as also by his integrity of purpose, love of justice and devotion to trust, he has endeared himself to us and this community by ferrent and affactionate ties; and, whereas, it is at all times be-

CAPTAIN SAM R. GAMMON. The following resolutions were offered by ludge C. W. Heiskell. They were responded to by Hon. John R. Flippin and Genera Lake E. Wright: on Mr. Tilden. The conversation was as be-fore protracted for a long time. As the two orable and most crombing members as lost a useful, he cause quinine, which last year cost the consumer three dollars and seventy cents, can now be bought for two dollars an ounce.

When the protective tariff, which is now maintained for the benefit of monopolists as maintained for the benefit of monopolists as greedy as the quinine manufacturers were, is removed from other articles equally essential to life and living, there will be reasons for rejoicing with a still greater number of people who feel that they are thus taxed to sh them.
C. W. HEISKELL,
J. R. FLIPPIN,
LUKE E. WRIGHT. JUDGE JOHN D. ADAMS. The following resolutions were presented the senate was Republican; that the counting of the vote could just as well take place in the senate chamber, and that Grant stood ready to back no the senate chamber, and that Grant stood ready to back no the senate chamber. through lines of diversified production from north to south, rather than upon those of similar product and industry from east to west." That St. Paul with its forty degrees below zero, and New Orleans with its palmettos, "and all the changing climes that lie mettos, "and all the changing climes that lie between," should have a railway connection every intelligent mind would have recognized through lines of diversified production from north to south, rather than upon those of similar product and industry from east to west." That St. Paul with its forty degrees below zero, and New Orleans with its palmettos, "and all the changing climes that lie between," should have a railway connection every intelligent mind would have recognized through lines of diversified production from north to south, rather than upon those of similar product and industry from east to west." That St. Paul with its forty degrees below zero, and New Orleans with its palmettos, "and all the changing climes that lie below zero, and lie of the name of the Democratic party, and men would be broadly and with mettos, "and all the changing climes that lie below zero, and lie of repudiation. Not at all. Repudiation nated by the Republicans may be certain. If General Grant should be nominated by the Republican party, this danger to be a concerned, it was concerned, it would be a strain upon credulty to imagine that lie of an election by the the legislation of the Democratic party, and men would be broadly and with reason invited to support the Democratic party, and men would be broadly and with reason invited to support the Democratic party, and men would be a strain upon credulty to imagine that mide to the senate chamber, and that Grant stood ready to back up the senate chamber, and that Grant stood which it might choose to take, the house of the primary to party, having been carried away from our mides to be a strain upon credulty to what his private opinion may have been. When the committees of the senate and the house were formed to devise a scheme for the satisfactory settlement of the election, it was agreed that the two committees should meet separately, and each mature a plan, if possible, to be presented for the consideration of the committees in joint meeting. It will be remembered that nothing come of this and the plan which was came of this, and the plan which was subsequently determined upon was only reached after long and anxious deliberation by the two committees in joint session. Mr. G. P. M TURNER, O. YERGER, JOHN T. MOSS. GEORGE E. TAYLOR. The following resolutions were offered by Colonel A. H. Douglass, and were adopted: was understood everywhere by every one that Mr. Hewitt represented Mr. Tilden in all that was done. Mr. Hewitt was a member of the joint committee which framed the electoral bill. He participated in all its deliberations, and he gave his approval to the measure which was agreed upon. Mr. David Dudley Field, who had that winter been elected to congress to fill a vacancy, was sent to the house as the special representative of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Field was in daily MARK M. O'RYAN. Mr. John Longue reported the following GENERAL JOHN SKEFFINGTON. Further time was given to the committee on resolutions as to the death of General

On motion of Mr. John T. Moss, it was agreed that the criminal court-room be draped the deceased members of the bar. On motion, the criminal court adjourned over to meet to-morrow (Saturday). AND THAT IS WHY I SPISE A

Oh, you naughty little fleas,
Disturbers of my rest and ease,
How you worry, how you tease,
You blackmall clad bushwhackers.
In vain I try to make a truce;
I kill and siay, but 'tis no use,
Your dogs of war are still let loose
With thousands more as backers. Oh, for one hour's gentle sleep Without a bile, a crawl or creep; For such a joy I fain would weep. But not for me this blessing, For when I think that all is right, And loose myself to sense and sight In Morpheus's arms, then comes a b That sets me to undressing. Jumping, bouncing everywhere,
The very picture of despair;
Die you must, upon my word.
I press them to the very wall;
I think I have them one and all;
My pondrous hands upon them fail.
Behold! they've disappeared.

Again my weary eyes I close, In search of gentle, sweet repose, And when I've reached a simple doze I'm suddenly surrounded. These little demons soon appear, With darts, and javilin and spear; I bounce away from very fear, And flee away confounded. Thus, dear reader, you can see Thus, dear reader, you can see
There is no rest for one like me;
And that is why I "'spise" a flea,
These gentle sleep opposers.
Determined that we shall not rest,
These little insects do their best,
And in their efforts oft are blest—

ADJOURNMENT.

J. A. P.

Written for the Appeal.

Terrible Death of a Colorado Mine Prespector.

Leadville, Colorado, dispatch to the Enguirer, 18th: "Yesterday Nathan Whife, a prespector, while going to Eagle city, a short distance from here, got off the trail a few rods and there came across the newly-destroyed remains of a man. The body was all torn from the face, one of the ears torn off, and the entrails scattered about in the snow, which one of the arms were missing. The hue of the skin was all by which the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters where envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters where envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited scattered about in the snow were a number of letters where the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the color of the man could be determined. Scattered about in the snow were a number of letters, the envelopes bearing the limited by the postmater of the letters from the weak state of limited 16, 1879. M'Thorpe is thought to be a prospector, who left this city in a storm Saturday night, and losing his way was set upon fidence on the part of the people, and to and devoured by mountain woives."

NEW YORK, January 15.—A freight-car of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western rail-road ran off the track at Blackinton last cat freight from Williamstown came in col-lision with the Troy and Boston train, wrecking a new locomotive and several cars. Loss, about twenty thousand dollars.

Colored Emigrants. PETERSBURG. VA., January 15 .- One hundred colored emigrants, passengers via the Baltimore and Onio railroad, arrived this morning from Goldsboro, North Carolina, en Baltimore and Onio railroad, arrived this expense of the new system of return letter morning from Goldsboro, North Carolina, en offices is discussed at length by the commutate to Indiana. The emigrants consisted of men, women and children of all ages and the system of return letter offices is discussed at length by the commutate, and githey conclude that whatever additional expense may be involved will be small conditions. Several hundred more will shortly and only, temporary. By judicial financial follow.

The following resolutions were presente The house committee on postoffices by Captain J. C. Maccabe, and were seconded by Colonel O. P. Lyles: postroads has agreed upon a bill introduced by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, which provides hat the postmester general shall, in order to facilitate the delivery of letters, or their speedy return in case of non-delivery, establish not less than three nor more than ten re-turn-letter postoffices. The intention is that ne shall designate for this purpose postoffices at the principal postal centers throughout the United States, as, for instance, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco, to which non-delivered letters shall be sent from the offices within the prescribed districts, instead of being sent to the dead-letter office in Washingon. Such letters will be opened at the return-letter offices and from there returned to the writers. The report prepared by Chairmaa Money, and agreed upon by the post-office committee, contains an interesting and simple, and has for its object the speedy delivery of mail matter which now goes t the dead letter office. The postal service a governmental function and was originally esigned in this country not for revenue espionage, as elsewhere, but to promote so-cial and business communication, thereby infusing new energy and life into the trade of the country, giving an added impulse to inlustry, and preserving and increasing th friendly feeling existing between the citizens of different sections of the Union. It has been said that letters are the primordia rerum of the commercial world: and they are

social interests of the civilized world. Any measure, therefore, which facilitates their transmission either to their destination, or in failure of delivery, back to the writer, must give the mails an additional value as a social, industrial and educational agent. OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. The carriage of the mails is not only governmental function, but in the nature o a contract with a citizen. Upon the prepayment of a price the government engages t deliver a letter to the person addressed or t return it to the writer. It engages to do this with certainty, celerity and security; in fact, in the best possible manner. And the obligation is mcreased by the fact that the government has assumed the monopoly of this busi ness, prohibiting and punishing competition. It must, therefore, spare no means or ap-pliance to secure the full discharge of this

important daty. BUSINESS OF THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE. The business of the dead-letter office for the year ending June 30, 1877, was as fol

Number of domestic letters forwarded to dead letter office. Containing cash to the amount of Drafts, checks and bills. Number containing receipts, legal docu-ments, etc. Postago stamps, lewelry, etc. For the year ending June 30, 1878-Number of domestic letters forwarded to the dead-letter office..... ontaining receipts, legal papers, etc. Postage-stamps \$44.644
Cash to the amount of \$29.995
Drafts, checks, etc., to the amount of \$1.405,301 For the year ending June 30, 1879 -Number of domestic letters forwarded to the dead-letter office....

Besides the classes of articles enumerated, there were an immense number of great im portance in their text as well as inclosures in both a business and social sense. Many contained wills, depositions, business pro-positions, etc., the latter affected in the highest degree by the time consumed in transmission to the person addressed. INCONVENIENCE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM. To illustrate the inconvenience of the pres-ent system this extreme case is given: A man in San Francisco writes a letter to a person in Oakland, three miles across the bay. On account of unintelligible inscription, tem-porary absence of addressee, or any other cause, this letter is not delivered, it is held for a weak before it is advertised, and four weeks thereafter it is sent to the dead letter office at Washington, three thousand miles away, to be returned to the writer, the same

distance, thus involving a transportation of six thousand miles. If San Francisco were a return letter office, this letter would only travel three miles to reach the writer. RETURN LETTER OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN. In Great Britain the plan of having several return letter offices is more than an experiment. In 1873 there were three such offices—London, Ldinburgh and Dublin. In 1874 Glasgow was added, and in 1875 Man-chescer, and in 1877 Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds. In 1878 Bristol and New Castleon-Tyne were added. The system has worked so well that it is being steadily extended, and the British postmaster-general mentions the result with great satisfaction. Some of these offices are within two or three hours run of London, and the furthest not more than eight hours.

The necessity for localizing the return of

this class of mail matter is obviously greater a country like ours, which covers a continent and where the great commercial and postal center is a week of railroad travel from the dead-letter office at the capital. WHAT WEO WE TO BRITISH EXAMPLE. Chairman Money, in his report, ascribes to Great Britain the chief postal reforms in our system. For example, the postal-car was used in their postal service in 1839, but was not adopted by the United States postoffice department until 1863, a quarter of a century later. The money order system was adopted by Great Britain in 1833, and was adopted by Great Britain in 1833, and by the United States in 1864. They adopted the free delivery system in 1841, we borrowed it in 1863. Postage-stamps were first used in Great Britain in 1840, in the United States in 1847. Postal-cards were used in Great Britain in 1870, and adopted by the United States in 1873. This unreasonable

delay in availing ourselves of tried and approved improvements in postal facilities seems almost incredible, but men engaged in routine work naturally come to think there can be no better plan than that which they daily practice. When Rowland Hill brought his postal reform bill before the British parliament, he met most determined opposition from the postal authorities. The then chief of the postoffice department said the revenue would not recover for forty or fifty years, and

sitioa wis a "wild, visionary and extravagant The money-order system was conducted for forty-three years by three clerks in the London postoffice as a private enterprise, before it was incorporated into the postal system. When Mr. Palmer suggesten the fast mail coacaes in 1874, which much more than dou-bled the speed with which mails are transported, our postoffice official declared that be scheme was not only impracticable and the revenue, and even after success was as-sured they opposed the reformer. So it has been with all reforms, and valuable innova-tions upon established routine almost inva-

riably come from outsiders.

Though letters form a small part of the bulk of mail matter, they pay nineteen-twentieths of the revenue. They in fact pay the expense of carrying the dead weight of

stimulate correspondence, by assuring them that every possible effort will be made to transmit their letters always in the safest manner, and in the quickest time place them in the hands of the persons addressed, or to return them to the writers with as little delay as possible. There are seven deliveres per day in New York city, yet that does not meet the want, and private enterprise, even in violation, supplements the deficiency. The carriage and delivery of mails must be so perfect that there shall be no inducement to either establish or putronize private competi-tion. Give to New York city what it needs, ten deliveries per day, and there would be no more trouble there in this respect. The

THE MAILS.

coming and dutiful to henor the memory of a good man and to place in some enduring form a memorial of hi svirtues; and, whereas, we desire to attest our admiration for his character, our love for his memory and our sorrow for his death; therefore be it \*Resolved\*, That in the death of Brother Ray, this bar has lost an able lawyer, the bench an upright judge, the community a good citizen, the country a true pairiot, and humanity a benefac or.

\*Resolved\*, That he was a just, a benevolent and a magnanimous man. An Interesting Report by Hon. H. D. Money, of Mississippi, which Com-Resolved, That he was a faithful friend, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a good neighbor and a true philanthropist.

Resolved, That he lived universally beloved and died universally lamented. prises a Very Succinct Sketch of Postal Ristory.

Obligations of the Government and virtues, and so lew or camble and these resoluResolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the court over
which he presided as fidge at the time of his death.
G. W GORDON,
W. W. M DOWELL,
WAT STRONG, how they are Carried Out-What we owe to British Example and Enterprise.

extend its operations, increase its usefulness and make the system self-sustaining. Congress will hardly demand that needed reforms shall be delayed on the score of economy, when the revenues of the postoffice department are crippled by the vast amount of matter tranked by congressmen, and which is matter franked by congressmen, and which is seldom read, and much of which is hardly worth the reading.

The objection has been made that perhaps The objection has been made that perhaps the clerks in the return letter offices would become acquainted with the contents of letters handled if the business was localized. But if only the necessary number of clerks is employed they will have no time to do more than properly dispose of the business, and if the objection applies to them it is equally good against the dead-letter office at Washington, for it cannot be pretended that three or even ten return letter offices in three three or even ten return letter offices in three million five hundred thousand square miles, and for forty-eight millions of people will make an unwarrantable examination of letters more probable than at present. The fact that many people fail to purchase "return-request" envelopes amounts to nothing, bequest" envelopes amounts to nothing, because a large part of the letters received at the dead letter office get there through failure in duty on the part of the postmasters, who constantly neglect or disobey the plainest instructions. If postal employes cannot be compelled to do their duty, the people should not be made to suffer for availing themselves of its privileges. In fact, it may themselves of its privileges. In fact, it may safely be said there are more infractions of postal laws and regulations by the forty-one thousand postal employes than by all the other forty-eight million of people in the This measure is for the general good. It is neither political nor sectional, and is heartly commended to the consideration of the house.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

100 butts Lone Star, 100 butts June Bug, 50 butts Star Navy, 50 butts Horsehoe Navy, 50 butts Golden Charm Twist, 50 butts Drummond's Hard and Soft Pr. Nat. Leaf. 2500 lbs Blackwell's Durham.

1000 lbs Duke of Durham. 1000 lbs Seal of North Carolina, 25 butts Calhoun Tobacco, 25 butts Bayard Tobacco, 25 butts Log Cabin, 25 butts B. F. Gravely, 25 butts Peabody Twist.

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Cincinnati Packing Co PORK, LARD,

QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND' -OF-

Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulders, and Breakfast Bacon,

Cincinnati, Ohio. Chancery Sale of Real Estate. Charles H. Green, adm'r, etc., vs. Charles R. Lake et al.; and No. 692. R. (2)—A. J. Hayes et al. vs. Charles H. Green, adm'r, etc., vs. Charles R. Lake et al.; and No. 692. R. (2)—A. J. Hayes et al. vs. Charles H. Green et al.

D'y virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 15th day of April, 1879, M. B. 24, page 195, and amend-d May 30, 1879, and renewed January 8, 1879, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse building, Main street, in the Taxing-District of Shelby county, late city of Memphis, Ternessee, on

Saturday, January 31, 1880. within legal hours, the following described propestituated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

Lot No. 21 and the north hair of lot No. 20

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Cotton Factors

256 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. OUR COTTON WAREHOUSE IS NOW OPEN, and we solicit consignment from our friends and customers, and will make liberal advances on all shipments WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

An Entirely New and Fresh Stock of Goods.

and will wait on our friends as usual.

A. M. BOYD & SONS.

COTTON FACTORS.

No. 336 Front street. : : Memphis. Tenn. Chickasaw Iron Works!

Randle & Livermore, Prop's, 98 Second St., opp. Market Square, Memphis. STILL OPEN-HAVE NOT BEEN CLOSED-Have on hand a stock of Nisbet, Brooks,

Cotton Presses, prepared to premptly fill all orders for work in the Foundry and Machin HARPMANN & Bro. **MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS** 

Tobacco. Pipes and Smoker's Articles. 286 Main street, Memphis--- and 310 East 54th street, New York,

COTTON FACTORS,

286 Front street ONE DOOR NORTH OF Memphis, Tenn. BLANK BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS: Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers. 315 Main Street, : : Memohis, Tenn.

W E would inform the Trade that our Stock of Blank and Mehool Wooks, and Office and Fancy Stationery is the largest in our city. C. B. Moore. G. T. Bassett. We keep on hand full lines of Metallic So Walnut, Rosewood Finished Casket and Classes, trimmed in the highest skyle of art. Criders by Mail or Telestraph will be promptly filed, C. O. D

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings,

Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 351-353-359 Second street. : Memphis. Tenn.

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Nos. 356 and 358 Front St., Memphis, Tenn. Stewart Brothers & Co.,

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Wholesale Grocers 296 and 298 FRONT STREET, | COR. THIRD AND LOCUST STS. ST. LOUIS .... MISSOURI. Agents for the Celebrated E. Carver Cotton-Gins.

W.B.GALBREATH&Co COTTON FACTORS.

11 Union St.; Memphis (S'Our Warehouse (Mutual Storage Company) is now open, ready to receive cotton, on which we will make liberal cash advances,

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Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors 254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. We are prepared to make Liberal Advances on consignments

of Cotton, which will be handled for the best interests of the